

Vol. 53

January 27, 1938

No. 22

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VICTOR MILL STARCH

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CARRIES WEIGHT INTO THE FABRIC

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LONG DRAFT ROVING FRAMES.

You Can't Afford

TO OVERLOOK ANY BETS

What more than a hundred mills have done, a hundred additional mills will do this year.

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The Whitin Long Draft Systems, on your Roving Frames, will bring economies in yarn COSTS, and will improve the quality of your YARNS.

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TEXTILEBULLETIN



Vol. 53

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Murchison's Report To Senate Committee*

POR the cotton textile industry the first six months of 1937 represented the crest of the recovery period. All previous records of output were surpassed and previous employment records equalled. Full-time employment was being provided to approximately 460,000 workers, and cotton was being consumed at a rate in excess of 8,000,000 bales per year. The average weekly payroll was approximately \$6,700,000, or an annual rate of nearly \$350,000,000.

In 1932, which was the trough year of the depression, the industry employed only 300,000 workers, consumed only 5,000,000 bales of cotton, and had payroll approximating only \$170,000,000. Since that time, with the exception of a slight setback which occurred in 1934, the trend of physical activity has been steadily advancing. In 1936 the industry had a physical volume of business substantially the same as that enjoyed in 1929 and for the first time seemed to be emerging from a tragic six-year period of heavy financial loss and staggering insolvencies. The brief period of real prosperity in 1937 was, therefore, unique and represented an experience which had not been enjoyed by the industry since 1927, which was the last year in which volume and prices had combined in such a way as to create real prosperity.

During the recovery period from 1932 to 1937, the outstanding events were the enactment and administration of the National Industrial Recovery Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act. These went into effect almost concurrently in the summer of 1933. Under the National Industry Recovery Act the cotton textile industry inaugurated Code Number One. Under this code hours of labor in the industry were reduced from approximately 55 hours per week to 40 hours per week. The hourly wage rate was increased from 23c per hour to 36c per hour.

Coincident with these radical changes in the employment practices of the industry was the imposition by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of a processing tax on cotton amounting to 4.2c per pound. Thus within a few short weeks the industry experienced abruptly an increase of 80% in its labor cost and an increase of approximately 90% in its raw material cost.

As regards the fundamental objectives of the N. R. A., the industry was at that time and still is in full sympathy with them. The N. R. A. fell into disrepute for a reason wholly apart from these fundamental objectives and

which need not here be discussed. After the invalidation of the N. R. A., the industry voluntarily reaffirmed its faith in the salient principles, and has continued to observe them in the operation of approximately 85% of its spindles and looms.

An overwhelming majority of the industry believe in the social and economic desirability of the 40-hour work week for individual employees; of the 80-hour per week limitation on the operation of machinery; of the elimination of the employment of all persons under the age of 16, and of the payment of an hourly wage rate not less than the minima provided in the code. The truly constructive features of the N. R. A. have left upon the industry a permanent imprint.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act touched the industry deeply only with the processing tax. This tax was probably the greatest single deterrent to prosperity which the industry had to face and overcome during the difficult years from the birth of the tax to its death. It placed the industry ast a great disadvantage in its relationship with competitive fabrics, materials and fibers. It created the impossible task of allocating equitably the burden of the tax to the thousands of varied products which constitute the output of the industry. Imposed as it was upon the first processor, it represented a large item of cost which in subsequent transactions with weavers, converters, wholesalers, garment manufacturers and retailers was pyramided to a figure far in excess of the original assessment before it reached the hands of the final consumer.

The industry could not successfully pass this tax on to the public without placing its products at such a market disadvantage as to destroy consumption. The restrictive effect on consumption in turn would serve only to depress the price of raw cotton. Thus, even in theory, it is the type of tax which defeats the very purpose that it is supposed to serve.

In actual practice the industry itself absorbed the greater part of the tax, which is probably the chief reason why the year 1935 was for the textile industry as a whole a year in which profits were less than one per cent and a year in which cotton consumption failed to reach the level justified by the general state of business. The year which followed the invalidation of the processing tax witnessed an increase in cotton consumption of 1,400,000 bales. The industry's experience with this tax was bitter and tragic. The only compensation therefrom is the lesson which it provides for the future.

Coming into the year 1937, the industry felt, justifiably,

^{*}Report of C. T. Murchison, President of Cotton-Textile Institute, before Senate Committee on Unemployment and Relief.

that its newly-captured prosperity had been well won. During the years which lay behind, it had first embraced and then wrestled with the practical realities of the Government's regulation of business. Virtually every phase of business had met the impact of the State. A baffling array of new conceptions of the function of government had been confronted and tested. Moreover, the industry had become more keenly aware of the significance of its own relationship to society. It was socially and economically more alert alike to its obligations and its privileges, and knew as it had never known before the circumstances and conditions prerequisite to the maintenance of prosperity, stability and public good will. The backward elements in the industry had, to a large extent, fallen by the wadside. Surplus and obsolete machinery had, to a large extent, been liquidated or scrapped. Business philosophy had been raised to higher standards and trade practices had been brought to a level of excellence hitherto unknown.

But these well earned material as well as intangible satisfactions proved to be of short duration. The prosperity of the first half of 1937 was quickly superseded by the recession of the second half of 1937.

At the peak of activity in April and May, 1937, manufacturers of cotton goods were employing 468,000 workers. By November the number employed had dropped to 399,000. Official employment figures for December are not yet available, but we know that a further decline occurred in that month. The Cotton-Textile Institute estimates that December employment did not exceed 390,000 and probably fell considerably below that figure. Of these a great majority were working on a part-time basis

In April and May employment averaged 38.3 hours per week. The average in November was only 31 hours per week and we estimate that in December it will be between 25 and 30 hours per week because of the three-day schedule of many mills that was extensively practiced in that month.

Generally speaking, production activities at the end of the year were only about 50% of those prevailing in April and May. In other words, the work now being done provides employment for the equivalent of about 280,000 employees operating on a full time basis. Computed in this fashion December employment approximates 180,000 less than May employment.

A hurried survey of the extent and severity of the present recession has been made within the past few days in all of the more important textile states and will be reported upon by other representatives of the industry who will appear before this committee. For the industry as a whole the payroll dropped from an average of \$7,500,000 a week in May to \$5,300,000 a week in November; a still further decline occurred in December.

The explanation of the present severe recession in this industry may not be known in full but it is possible to advance at least a partial list of reasons for its occurrence. About 40% of the output of cotton goods is consumed directly by other industries such as the automobile industry, the tobacco industry and many food industries. Any depressing influence on other industries, therefore, has an immediate repercussion upon the demand for cotton goods.

About 20% of the output of cotton goods goes into

house furnishings and supplies. The demand for these articles is very responsive to the rate of residential construction. A slowing down of residential construction, reducing as it does the number of new homes requiring furnishings, reduces in proportion the demand for cotton goods of an appropriate character.

The remaining 40% of the output of the industry goes into personal consumption chiefly for apparel purposes. Reduced employment in other industries bringing about as it does a curtailment of the general purchasing power is reflected in a diminishing demand for apparel goods.

This analysis, though brief, is sufficient to indicate that the stability of the textile industry is to a very large extent dependent on the welfare of other industries. Our first concern, therefore, is to look for causes which affect all industry. In this search for causes I think it very important not to confuse the manifestations or symptoms of recession with the original forces which have brought them about. It is not logical to say that the recession is caused by the failure of the construction industry or by the failure of the utilities to expand their investment operations. These are merely features of the recession as it is.

In times like this the search for causes of recession or prosperity inevitably leads one to examine first the policies of government relationship to business.

Whether we like it or not it is an indisputable fact that Amedican business sentiment is hypersensitive to all policies, and official utterances emanating from Washington. It is equally true that many of the business reactions proved to be ill-advised and unfounded. A highly pertinent and very important example of this was the inflation scare which pervaded the country during the last half of 1936 and the first half of 1937. The rising prices of agricultural commodities appeared to give semblance of truth to this doctrine of inflation which was the outgrowth of government fiscal policy. People everywhere were told that the only protection against the evils of inflation was investment in consumable commodities and the ownership of actual equities in real property.

In consequence the prices of minerals and metals soon joined the upward march with agricultural materials. The accumulation of heavy inventories which took place generally and the placing of orders far in advance of actual requirement came to bear close resemblance to similar excesses which occurred in the genuine inflation period of 1919 and 1920. The undermining of this insecure market situation was made inevitable by the tremendous crops of 1937.

Just as agricultural prices had led the way upward, they continued in advance on the downward march, and the violence of their decline necessitated a rewriting of values throughout the entire price structure. All commercial buying stopped except for immediate needs; industry went on a hand-to-mouth basis; heavy inventory losses were suffered throughout the entire distributive system and by many manufacturers, and all ideas of inflation rapidly risappeared.

However, this sequence of events did not move forward unaided. Before the summer of 1937 was over it had become clearly evident that business had lost the sustaining influence of corporation expenditures ordinarily made for expansion and modernization purposes. Much of this loss was correctly attributable to the undistributed

surplus tax. The downward momentum was accelerated by international fears and uncertainties. The Italian conquest of Ethiopia, the war in Spain, the Sino-Japanese conflict were but outward manifestations of a world-wide tension which threatened momentarily another World War. Certainly no blame but only praise is due our own Government for the masterful way in which it has handled these international difficulties.

But, however dependent the textile industry may be upon the course of events wholly outside its own activities, its course is, to a large degree, shaped by circumstances which are uniquely its own. The industry is composed of more than 1,000 separate and independent units scattered all the way from Maine to Texas. No one of these units is sufficiently large to occupy a dominant or monopolistic position. In fact, no one unit of the industry represents more than 3% of the industry's total capacity. The industry is, therefore, intensely competitive and traditionally has been highly individualistic.

The bulk of its products are not sold directly to the consumer, but constitute the raw material for subsequent processors such as converters, garment manufacturers and interior decorators. Only a comparatively small percentage of mill products are sold under trade marks or brands or in such a way as to permit a continued identification of the goods. The greater part of its product, therefore, is sold on the open market on a price quality basis.

The raw material which the industry uses fluctuates widely in price and supply. This fact together with the extremely sensitive character of the market for cotton fabrics makes for a very unstable price situation. In an industry such as this the individual unit is in no position to shape the character of its markets, to control prices or to exercise appreciable influence on production policies. Relative to these things its immediate responsibility is merely to adjust its policies and operations to the apparent requirement of whatever situation may exist.

During the last quarter of 1936 and the first quarter of 1937 four important bullish elements were as follows: First, cotton goods stocks throughout the country in the hands of final processors and distributors were at comparatively low levels. Second, the rising tide of general business occasioned an increase in the demand for cotton goods to meet the actual needs of the trade and at the same time necessitated an enlargement of stocks as a natural consequence of enlarged trade volume. Third, the price of cotton during this period was steadily rising and imparted a further stimulus to the desire of buyers to enlarge their holdings of cotton goods in anticipation of still higher prices. Fourth, the urge to buy was still further stimulated by increasing labor costs due to general wage increases granted in January of 1937 and again in March and April.

To these real and tangible forces making for production expansion and increased sales were added others of an intangible and psychological character. These were engendered partly by widespread strikes and labor difficulties in other sections of the country and in other industries which it was feared might become general.

Heightening still further the industry's fears as to the future of costs was the impending wage and hour legislation, which at that time was regarded as certain of passage, and which was expected to increase the cost of production materially. It will be recalled that the estab-

lishment of the code under the National Industrial Recovery Act was preceded by intense production and speculative activity in anticipation of higher costs and prices. This history was to a smaller degree being repeated in the spring of 1937 in anticipation of the expected passage of drastic wage and hour legislation.

Under this combination of circumstances it was not surprising that in the early months of 1937 buyers were placing orders for cotton goods with the mills in advance of actual needs by as much as six to nine months. The industry quickly built up the greatest back-log of unfilled orders in its history. Although production was spurred to the highest tempo ever experienced, sales ran ahead of output and in consequence the inventories of cotton mills sank to the lowest point on record. During the first quarter of 1937 the aggregate of cotton mill inventories was less than three days' output. Aggregate unfilled orders reached sixteen weeks production.

The extraordinarily heavy volume of shipments had, by early summer of 1937, filled the shelves of converters, cutters-up, wholesalers and retail distributors as well as industrial consumers. Coincident with this large accumulation of goods the shrinkage of the general buying power of the public began to make itself felt. At this juncture, to make matters worse, the price of raw cotton began its headlong plunge. During the remainder of the year it was destined to fall by as much as 7c per pound.

The falling price of cotton together with the diminished demand for cotton goods played havoc with inventory values. The pressure of secondary holders to unload became very acute with the result that orders for new goods practically disappeared.

This recount of events makes possible an intelligent answer to the question: Did the textile industry overproduce during its prosperity period? It did, indeed, engage in extraordinarily active production, but this production was in compliance with an urgent market demand. During the boom period output was actually less than sales. Production could not have been kept on a lower level than actually occurred without resort to extravagantly higher prices and without arbitrary refusal to accept what appeared to be legitimate orders to meet the requirements of trade. There was at the time no way of assertaining whether current output was excessive. Certainly that was not the opinion either of buyers or of the business community generally. Truly industry cannot be charged with overproduction if it produces no more than it is able to sell at profitable prices. It would seem, therefore, more accurate to refer to the excesses which occurred as over-buying rather than overproduction. It is clearly not within the province of the producer to dictate to the consumer the amount which he should purchase.

Beginning in June 1937 sales of cotton goods in the primary market began to decline at an accelerating rate and practically reached the vanishing point by December. Despite the rapid decline in sales, the fortunate press of a large volume of unfilled orders enabled the industry to sustain its production activity to a fairly high rate until midsummer. Thereafter, production curtailment was necessarily rapid, but failed to keep pace with the decline in new business. The inventory situation within the last few months of 1937 underwent a complete reversal. Dur-

(Continued on Page 8)

PERKINS CALENDERS

ROLLING CHASING FRICTION SCHREINER SILK CHARMEUSE EMBOSSING

B. F. PERKINS & SONS, Inc.

HOLYOKE . MASS.

Dixie Chemical Products Co. Enters Textile Field

Dixie Chemical Products Company, Ltd., announces that they are entering into the textile field with a line of specialized products for sizing, dyeing and finishing, as well as cutting, quenching, and tempering oils and greases for the metal trade. They have formerly been manufacturing disinfectants, insecticides, soaps, etc., in Birmingham, Ala., for 20 years.

Stanford Thomas, formerly with the Westboyd Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, is in charge of sales in Alabama and Georgia.

Ginnings Over 171/2 Million January 15th

Washington, D. C.—The Census Bureau reported that cotton of 1937 growth ginned prior to January 16th totalled 17,645,756 running bales, counting 316,158 round bales as half bales, and including 9,592 bales of American-Egyptian.

To January 16th a year ago ginnings totalled 11,956,-381 bales, including 280,642 round bales and 14,686 bales of American-Egyptian, and to that date two years ago ginnings were 10,248,191, including 280,917 round bales and 16,284 American-Egyptian.

Ginnings to January 16th this year and last year, by States, follow:

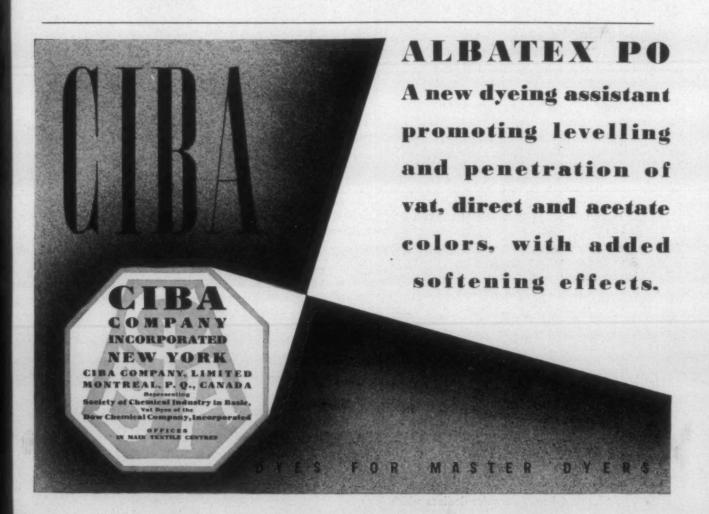
Alabama, 1,560,588 this year, and 1,132,894 last year; Arizona, 266,049 and 172,015; Arkansas, 1,730,203 and 1,260,708; Calif mia, 465,700 and 402,551; Florida, 35,124 and 27,631; Georgia, 1,465,723 and 1,073,999; Louisiana, 1,039,213 and 741,588; Mississippi, 2,419,414 and 1,854,134; Missouri, 359,755 and 299,082; New Mexico, 146,217 and 104,039; North Carolina, 768,453 and 562,009; Oklahoma, 735,797 and 288,011; South Carolina, 958,736 and 767,190; Tennessee, 599,604 and 420,848; Texas, 4,822,709 and 2,808,365; Virginia, 38,326 and 28,986; all other States, 17,125 and 12,331.

Tull-Brown

Announcement has been made relative to the marriage on December 23rd of Reid Tull, of the North Carolina Finishing Company, Yadkin, N. C., to Miss Grace Brown, of Salisbury, N. C.

Mr. Tull has charge of the rayon finishing at the N. C. Finishing Company. He is a textile graduate of N. C. State College, where he was a star football player.

Kind Lady: "And how would you like a nice chop?"
Weary Tramp: "Dat all depends, lady—is it lamb,
pork or wood?"



Murchison's Report To Senate Committee

(Continued from Page 5)

ing the spring months mill inventories had been extremely low and stocks of goods in the hands of subsequent holders were large and expanding. At the end of the year mill inventories were high and stocks in the hands of subsequent holders were rapidly being depleted. In the last four months of the year cotton mills were operating on a level approximately one-third lower than that obtaining during the first four months of the year. Yet stocks of goods grew very much greater. This would seem to indicate that from the industry point of view overproduction was more of a reality in the latter part of 1937 than during its beginning.

The entire record of the last six months shows that the industry opposed with every power at its command the downward trend of business and restored to production curtailment only with the utmost reluctance. The industry recognized that its first and primary obligation was to its employees. This is not an assertion based merely on knowledge of the human factors prevailing in the industry. It is borne out fully by statistical facts which are a matter of official record. In the first place, during this period of tragic recession the industry has maintained the high hourly wage rates which prevailed at the peak of the boom period. It has been done despite the heavy financial losses involved in such a policy.

In the second place, the reduction of the number of workers on the payroll has been kept at the lowest possible minimum. The workers laid off completely comprise only about 17% of those employed during the first half of the year. The actual decline in operation exceeds this percentae by almost three times. Moreover, it is reasonable to presume that the greater part of this 17% which has been laid off were employed in mills which have closed down entirely.

The industry has met its employment problem by a policy of spreading the work. The great majority of workers are operating on a three-day or four-day basis. By this method of staggering the work a maximum number of employees are assured of a weekly pay envelope containing 60% or more of customary earnings. It is a proceedure which is not only desirable from the general social and economic point of view but which also allevates greatly local relief problems which have to be met by Government and private agencies.

The industry's intense desire to make more work for its employees is further evidenced by its price policies. Promptly upon the decline of new orders the industry to keep goods moving at prices which the public could afford to pay and to maintain employment in the mills began to reduce prices. Between May and December mill prices for cotton goods were reduced on the average by as much as 35% and on many important constructions by as much as 40%. These declines represented far more than the reduction in the cost of raw cotton. They have gone so far as to eliminate all profits from mill operations and for most mills they are considerably below the actual cost of production. Without doubt a large percentage of the mills in the industry have, in the second half of 1937, suffered losses which approach or equal the profits which were made in the first half of 1937. So far as I know, the price declines which have

occurred in the cotton textile industry surpass those of any other industry and are four to five times as much as the national commodity price decline.

The drop in price of staple cotton goods from the peak in the first quarter to the low in December is the sharpest price decline that has occurred in our industry in nearly 20 years. For example, the principal type of print cloth, namely the 5.35 construction, declined 17%c a pound between March and December while the cost of the cotton in the cloth declined only 8c a pound. In an important construction of sheetings, namely 40 x 40, 6.15, the price dropped 21c a pound and the cost of the cotton only 7c a pound. In a leading type of cotton yarn, namely 20/2 ply warp, the price dropped 17c and the cost of cotton only 7c a-pound. In other words, goods prices declined more than twice as much as raw cotton. In the latter part of the year prices generally were lower than the ayerage cost of production.

In the light of these facts it cannot be said that the industry psychologically or in reality has engaged in any thought or action which might be interpreted as indifference to its social and economic responsibility, or hostility to the general national interest, or what has been referred to as a strike against the Administration. On the contrary, it has employed every means at its disposal to break the log jam of a stagnant market and has maintained the high standards of employer-employee relationship with respect to employment, wages and hours, when the easier and more immediately profitable course would have been in another direction. The mills have, in fact, contributed to the national income during these difficult months for an amount far greater than the total of its income during the same period.

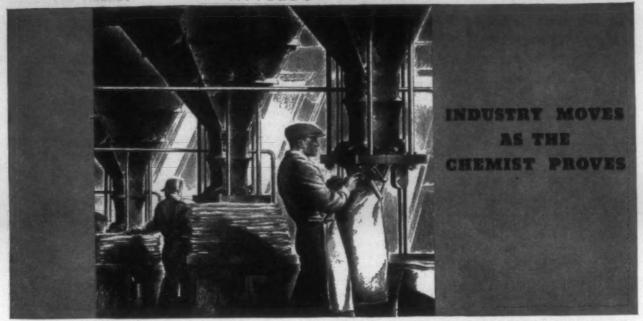
The events of the past four years whether they relate to recovery or recession are eloquent and convincing in the lesson they teach as regards future policy. They reveal with equal clarity what should be done and what should be left undone.

I shall attempt to draw first the simpler and most obvious deduction. At the head of the list comes the Processing Tax as a form of taxation which past experience teaches us should be scrupulously avoided. It is trade destroying in character and wholly unfair and inequitable in its application to every group offected. It is injurious alike to farmer, mill and consumer. The very name should be anathema in any program of tax legislation

Equally apparent is the obvious necessity of repealing the Undistributed Surplus Tax or at least so modifying it that it no longer constitutes an insuperable obstacle to sound financial management. Its inequities apply alike to big business and small business. It works great injury to corporations with impaired capital. It penalizes the repayment of corporate debts. It plays havoc with plant expansion and modernization which are so essential to industrial progress and to the maintenance of employment.

The experience of the last four years likewise teaches that the regulatory powers of the central government should be directed only to those purposes which are general, fundamental, clearly necessary and fully apparent to the general public. Not less important than the purposes aimed at are the means employed to accom-

TEXTILE BULLETIN



FOR PERMANENT WHITE EMULSIONS PRODUCED WITH EASE

CYANAMID'S CREAM SOFTENER

Its light color and the ease with which it produces a permanent white emulsion in water recommends Cyanamid's CREAM SOFTENER to your attention.

You will find it efficient and economical for finishing any grade or style of cloth whether dyed, printed or bleached especially for finishing white piece goods and knitted fabrics, as it will not yellow but holds white indefinitely. And because it emulsifies so readily in water it is excellent for softening hosiery, knitted fabrics, voiles and crepes, and for finishing a variety of other materials including cotton and rayon mixtures. CREAM SOFTENER is available in grades of 75%, 50% and 25%. Samples available on request.



American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation

District Offices: 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. • 89 Broad St., Boston, Mass. • 600 So. Delaware Ave., Cor. South St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Personal News

H. T. Mahaffey, of Clanton, Ala., is now supervisor of Sample Production, Hillside Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

J. H. Sanders, formerly superintendent of the Gayle plant of the Springs Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C., has been transferred to the Springstein plant.

Robert W. Philip, editor of *Cotton*, was elected vice-president of the W. R. C. Smith Publishing Company of Atlanta, Ga., at their annual meeting.

G. C. Rambow, formerly overseer spinning at Marlboro Cotton Mills No. 5, Bennettsville, S. C., is now third hand in card room at the Sibley Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga.

W. M. Sherard, of Hendersonville, N. C., former superintendent at Whitmire, S. C., and former president of the Southern Textile Association, has been appointed a member of the Rural Electrification Authority of North Carolina.

A. P. Frierson, member of the Regal Manufacturing Company of Knoxville, Tenn., manufacturers of work clothing, has been appointed Director of Finance of the City of Knoxville.

R. W. Schrimshire has resigned his position as night foreman of spinning at Swift Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., to become overseer of spinning at Jordan Mills, Inc., Columbus, Ga.

C. W. Wilbanks, for the past ten months superintendent of the Springstein plant of the Springs Cotton Mills, has been promoted to the office of general superintendent of the Gayle plant of the same organization in Chester, S. C.



HOUGHTON STANDARD TOPS Suitable for Rayon and Cotton Blends HOUGHTON WOOL COMPANY 235 Summer St. Boston

JAMES E. TAYLOR, Phone 3-3692, Charlotte, N. C.

James Boyd Appointed Westinghouse Eastern District Manager

James Boyd, formerly assistant Eastern district manager, has been appointed Eastern district manager of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. As Eastern district manager, he succeeds H. F. Boe, who has become commercial manager of the company, with offices in Pittsburgh. Mr. Boyd's headquarters will be in New York, the Westinghouse Building at 150 Broadway.

Mr. Boyd joined the Westinghouse Company 21 years ago, as service engineer. In 1920 he was transferred to the sales department, New York office, as a salesman in the General Industry Section. In 1925 he was promoted to the position of supervisor of the General Mill Section; in 1935 he became Eastern Industrial manager. He was made Assistant Eastern District Manager last May.

B. L. Fisher Heads Angle Silk Mills

Martinsville, Va.—B. L. Fisher, of Martinsville, head of the Lee Telephone Company, was elected president of the Angle Silk Mills, Inc., of Rocky Mount, at the annual meeting of directors. Mr. Fisher succeeds J. P. Pell, who will continue as treasurer and manager.

Other officers include L. M. Fisher, Edward Saunders, Frank Peake, W. N. Shearer, R. H. Robinson, C. J. Davis and J. P. Pell. The directors' session followed the annual stockholders' meeting.

Changes At Bibb Mfg. Co.

Macon, Ga.—General Superintendent L. R. Brumby announced the following changes in the manufacturing department's organization at Bibb City:

E. C. Gwaltney, acting agent, having completed the special work assigned him at the Columbus Mill, returns to Macon February 1st. Superintendent Russell B. Newton will be in charge of the Columbus Mill.

S. P. Jenkins is promoted from overseer in spinning to assistant superintendent in charge of carding and spinning.

L. A. Graybill, formerly of the general offices, has been transferred to the Columbus Mill and is supervising tire fabric production.

W. D. Jenkins continues as assistant superintendent in charge of the fancy weaving division.

R. E. Henderson is made overseer of the spinning room. Charlie Ridley is in charge of opening, picker cards and combing.

Henry Miller is in charge of drawing and fly frames. Albert Norris is in charge of spooling and warping.

A little hillbilly watched a man at a tourist camp making use of a comb and brush, a tooth brush, a nail file and a whisk broom.

"Gee, mister," he finally queried. "Are you always that much trouble to yourself?"—The Staley Journal.

"What color bathing suit was she wearing?"

"I couldn't tell. She had her back turned."

DuPont Divisions Hold Important Southern Sales Meetings

Charlotte was host last week to two groups of DuPont Southern sales executives and representatives, who had as honor guests at their meetings, several high ranking officials from the headquarters offices in Wilmington,

On Thursday aat Hotel Charlotte, there was held the Charlotte branch's annual dyestuff and fine chemicals sales meeting, at which A. R. Chantler, director of sales, and W. F. Van Riper, assistant sales manager, were especially invited guests.

The all-day session of this group was followed by a banquet at the hotel, at which James D. Sandridge presided and Douglas C. Newman made the principal address. Mr. Newman and Mr. Sandridge are assistant Southern sales managers. Other feature talks were delivered by Mr. Chantler and Mr. Van Riper.

A called meeting of the Carolina DuPont Club, which is composed of the sales executives and representatives of all DuPont divisions and departments in the two Carolinas, was held on Friday at Hotel Charlotte. Honor guests at this meeting included, in addition to Mr. Chantler and Mr. Van Riper, J. W. McCoy, vice-president of E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., and Luther Reed, director of trade sales analysis, both of Wilmington.

A luncheon at the hotel preceded the business session of this group. The principal talk was made by Mr. Mc-Coy, who declared that the DuPont companies were going right ahead this year with their extensive research and expansion programs. He also gave as his opinion that business during the first six months of the year would show slow but steady improvement and that the last half would compare favorably with the first half of 1937.

The Friday meeting was attended by 50 club members, representing DuPont divisions and departments in the two Carolinas, including the dyestuff and fine chemical division, Grasselli Chemical Department, R. and H. Chemical Department, finishes division, acetate division and Cellophane division.

John L. Dabbs, widely known Southern sales manager of the dyestuff and chemical division, is chairman of the Carolina DuPont Club, and J. J. Cook is vice-chairman. The board of directors is composed of Mr. Dabbs, Mr. Cook, Frank Coker, Howard Smith and Leroy Kennett.

OBITUARY

A. B. SUMMEY

Hillsboro, N. C.-Funeral service was held January 19th for A. B. Summey, 64, who died January 18th at Watts Hospital, Durham.

Mr. Summey, who was overseer of the spinning room at the Eno Cotton Mill, had resided in Hillsboro for 31 years, coming here from Greenville, S. C. He was an officer in the Hillsboro Baptist Church, a member of the Junior Order and a Mason. He was president of the Hillsboro Building and Loan Association.



One Barrel of Caro-Gant Replaces Three Barrels of Sizing Compound

Composition-Caro-Gant is a pure, one-piece Warp Dressing with all objectionable features eliminated. Guaranteed 99.6% active ingredients; contains no water, metallic chlorides or other salts.

Effectiveness-Caro-Gant in the size-box sets the standard for clean slashers and looms, quality cloth, and high weave-room production.

Economy-Being almost 100% pure, it goes further-(1) pound of Caro-Gant will replace 2 to 4 pounds of other sizing compounds, at a considerable saving in slashing-costs.

Other Special Features-Produces a smooth, strong and flexible yarn. Retains the viscosity of the starch-paste upon standing over night or even over the week-end; mixes readily and uniformly with starch-paste; and is quickly and completely removed in de-sizing.

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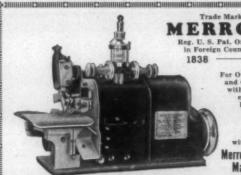
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Textile Bulletin

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Ciba Co. Transfers S. I. Parker

A change in personnel has been announced by the Ciba Co., Inc. S. I. Parker, who has covered the Southeastern and Southern territory of the company for the past six years, has been transferred to the New York office. Because of Mr. Parker's thorough knowledge of the South and its needs, officials of the company feel that this move will prove extremely advantageous to Ciba's customers in this large and important territory.

Harold P. Faust, who has been traveling the Piedmont section for the past few years, will succeed Mr. Parker. Mr. Faust originally was connected with the New York laboratory of the Ciba Company, then with the Greensboro, N. C., office, where he was first in charge of the laboratory, then office manager, and afterwards salesman. When the office was moved to Charlotte, N. C., he continued to serve his North Carolina customers, but now will make his home in Columbus, Ga., and will call on the trade in Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi.

D. A. Torrence, who has been with the Ciba Company for about six years, and who has been located in Chattanooga for nearly a year, will continue to contact the trade in north Georgia, northern Alabama and Tennessee.

December Spindle Activity Under 1936

Washington.—The Census Bureau reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during December last year at 92 per cent of capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 105.2 per cent during November last year, and 34.5 per cent during December, 1936.

Spinning spindles in place December 31st totalled 26,704,476, of which 22,328,472 were active at some time during the month, compared with 26,706,930 and 22,791,550 during November, and 27,100,194 and 24,090,204 during December a year ago.

Active spindle hours for December totalled 5,726,020,-185, or an average of 214 hours per spindle in place, compared with 6,482,657,746 and 243 for November, and 8,679,119,464 and 313 for December a year ago.

Spinning spindles in place December 31st in cottongrowing States totalled 18,798,330, of which 17,280,348 were active at some time during the month, compared with 18,772,8484 and 17,381,936 for November, and 19,-019,960 and 17,549,224 for December a year ago.

Active spindle hours for December in cotton-growing States totalled 4,646,507,392, or an average of 247 hours per spindle in place, compared with 5,376,058,428 and 286 for November, and 6,620,280,370 and 348 for December a year ago.

Active spindle hours and the average per spindle in place for December in cotton-growing States were:

Alabama, 445,774,445 and 232; Georgia, 804,518,722 and 248; Mississippi, 54,544,104 and 263; North Carolina, 1,275,475,377 and 211; South Carolina, 1,635,541,060 and 287; Tennessee, 168,574,568 and 281; Texas, 71,466,070 and 278; Virginia, 147,085,800 and 232.

Turn-About

A poor man had sixteen children and he tried to give them the best that he could afford. So, whenever the Fair came to town he always took them. At the Fair one year, there was a world famous bull and he wanted his children to see this bull, but it cost 10c each. That was a lot of money for a poor man with sixteen children and so he thought he would try to get a reduced rate. He went up to the man that was selling the tickets and said, "Mister, I would like for my children here to see your bull, but there are sixteen of them, and I was wondering if you could make me a better price than 10c each."

The man selling the tickets replied, "Are those all your children?" Upon finding out that they were, he said, "Go right on in, brother. I want the bull to see you!"

Canadian Sanforizing Patents Are Upheld

The Canadian Sanforizing patents of Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., in the first infringement case involving this shrinkage process which now is used by mills and finishing plants producing more than 60 per cent of American cotton goods, have been upheld by Justice MacClean in the Exchequer Court of Canada at Ottowa.

The decision, which was in the nature of a judgment against Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., interested 63 of the largest American textile mills whose sanforized goods output has a production value approximating \$100,000,000 annually. Complete text of the decision was received by John C. Turrell, director of Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., in charge of the Sanforized-Shrunk division.

Recent Patents To Carolinians

Textile patents of interest were recently granted to Carolinians, according to Paul B. Eaton, patent attorney, Charlotte, N. C.

William D. Dodenhoff, of Greenville, S. C., secured broad claims on a picker for looms in which the forward shell of the picker is open and a fibrous or leather member is placed therein with the front layer overlapping the front edges of the shell. This permits easy renewal of the impact receiving surface, thus saving the shell and resulting in much saving to cotton mills.

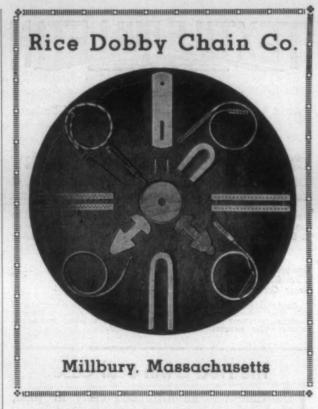
James R. Wilson, of Ramseur, N. C., was awarded a patent on a lap stick as used in pickers and the like for holding the lap rolls in position. It is a rod of iron with a circular portion bent on one end at right angles to the rod to form a head, thus replacing the old type of lap stick having a cast iron head, which often broke, resulting in serious damage to the picker.

University Establishes Cotton Research Work

Knoxville, Tenn.—President James D. Hoskins, of the University of Tennessee, has announced the creation of a "cotton institute" at the University to "integrate existing experimentations and prompt further research in all phases of the cotton industry."

"We face the fact that this great industry of our nation and especially of the South is a sick industry," Hoskins declared.

"The importance of meeting this problem and seeking its solution with every facility at our command cannot be overestimated."





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17 BATTERY PLACE

NEW YORK

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The Fred Erwin Beal Case

THE time was an afternoon early in June, 1929. The scene was the interior of a "camp" erected in Gastonia, N. C., by the National Textile Workers, the communist union which had fomented and was conducting an unsuccessful strike at the Loray Mills.

The situation was that the mill had resumed operations and that its employees were deserting the union ranks and returning to work and that gloom prevailed among those who remained faithful to the union, most of them being from a very low class of employees.

To add to the gloom Albert Weisbord, a wealthy young man who had learned his communism at Harvard University, had deserted Fred Erwin Beal, the strike leader, and returned to New Jersey.

The "camp," as it was called, was a building with port holes for guns and with platforms for men to stand upon while firing guns.

Very few of those within the "camp," on that June afternoon, had ever worked in the Loray Mill or any other mill. Some were organizers for the National Textile Workers but quite a few were hired thugs and gunmen from New York City or New Jersey. When afterwards asked why he was willing to shoot the policemen one of the thugs replied, "What do you think I get my \$40 per week for?"

Into that "camp" on that afternoon came a well dressed and cocky negro named Hall. He was from Chicago but was just back from Russia, where he had been sent to study communism, and some one, who did not know the South, had

sent him to Gastonia to assist Fred Erwin Beal.

The only people in the South, who have a genuine dislike for negroes, live in the isolated sections of the North Carolina mountains; in fact, in two of the mountain counties it has been, for several generations, an unwritten law that no negro can stay over-night and none has dared disobey.

About 1905 there had been a shortage of textile labor in Gastonia and, by a concerted movement, about 2,500 people were brought from mountain coves to Gaston County mills and many of them went to Loray Mill.

The negro Hall knew nothing of the situation, but as he lectured upon the communism he had learned in Russia and attempted to exert his authority, resentment and an inherited antipathy to him arose in his audience while the imported gunmen, from the North, looking upon him as one of their bosses and as a representative of their employers, leaned towards him.

In the midst of this tense situation a telegram came from a communist union in New Jersey demanding that the Gastonia group recognize social equality with negroes. As Fred Erwin Beal was absent, the negro Hall received the telegram and placed it upon the bulletin board.

A long, lanky mill operative, of mountaineer type, tore the telegram from the board and grinding it under his heel, expressed his opinion of negroes and of those who regarded negroes as their equals, and there was a spirited but somewhat brief exchange of blows between the mountaineers and the gunmen.

Immediately thereafter some of the mountaineer group sought the advice of Gastonia lawyers and the story we have told above is based upon their statement to the attorneys.

When Fred Erwin Beal returned to the "camp" he found a divided organization and he realized the necessity of some activity which would unite the two groups.

Being desperate, he decided to defy the recently enacted Gastonia ordinance prohibiting parades and organized a march which went to the Loray Mill and back to the camp and under his inspiration there was much singing and shouting and probably some drinking.

The Gastonia Chief of Police, O. F. Aderholt, heard of the disturbance and as he and his officers approached the "camp" to investigate the reported fighting a voice was heard to exclaim, "Shoot the _______ officers!" and firing broke out from several sides.

Chief Aderholt, who was standing on the sidewalk at the side of his car, was shot and fell mortally wounded. After a jitney driver, C. L. Johnson, had put the wounded and dying man in his automobile, the thugs fired on it again and again, splintering the windshield and denting the body and fenders.

The shots, according to reputable eye-witnesses, came from the portholes of the "camp" which housed Fred Erwin Beal and his hired gunmen, many of whom had never seen the inside of a cotton mill. Few, if any, of them were Loray Mill strikers.

As Aderholt died, Fred Erwin Beal, the instigator of the murder, fled through the night seeking his own safety, but he was arrested at Spartanburg, S. C., and his gunmen were picked up at other points.

In a newspaper dispatch from New York immediately after the Aderholt murder we noted the following:

New York.—Union Square, the center of New York's Communist activities, rang today with shouts of seventeen orators seeking to create another Sacco-Vanzetti case out of the trial of twenty-two strikers and union leaders held for the fatal shooting of C. F. Aderholt, Gastonia, N. C., police chief.

Five hundred persons, largely of foreign origin, attended the meeting, many waving banners red-lettered with Communist pleas and threats.

Thus did the racketeers turn the Aderbolt murder to their own account and thus was launched a great collection, most of which went into the pockets of the collectors and very little of which went for the employment of defense attorneys.

The American Civil Liberties Union, the organization which promotes subversive movements by defending those who are arrested while engaging in them, sent several attorneys from New York.

The case was moved from Gastonia to Charlotte in order to avoid local prejudice, and Judge J. H. Barnhill, one of the ablest judges in North Carolina, was assigned to the case.

An attempt was made to show that Chief Aderholt was accidentally killed by his own officers but that fell down when it was proved that Aderholt was killed by No. 4 and No. 5 shot whereas no officer was armed with anything other than a pistol.

Several of the defendants were dismissed for lack of evidence but the following were held guilty of the second degree murder of Chief Aderholt:

Fred Erwin Beal, Lawrence, Mass.
Clarence Miller, New York.
George Carter, Mizpah, N. J.
Joseph Harrison, Passaic, N. J.
W. M. McGinniss, Winnsboro, S. C.
Louis McLaughlin, Rutherfordton, N. C.
K. Y. Hendricks, Gastonia, N. C.

The lawyers for the American Civil Liberties Union appealed the case to the North Carolina

Supreme Court, which sits at Raleigh, and arranged bail for Fred Erwin Beal and the six other men who had been convicted and all of them disappeared.

When the case finally reached the highest tribunal of North Carolina, arguments were made by the attorneys of the American Civil Liberties Union and after the record of the case had been read by the judges, they rendered a decision holding that the trial had been conducted in a fair and impartial manner and upheld the convictions.

During the trial Judge Barnhill held at all times that only the facts incident to the alleged murder could be presented to the jury and that the communism of Fred Erwin Beal and the other defendants was not to be considered.

We, however, can mention here that among the early statements made by Beal, upon first arrival, at Gastonia was the following:

I am a Bolshevist. Our Communist Party here sympathizes with the Communist Party in Russia. Some people call us Reds. Our ultimate hope is to establish a Bolshevist regime in America. Communism has worked for eleven years in Russia and it can work successfully here. I am devoting my entire life to radical work.

A short time after the conviction Alfred Hoffman, of the A. F. of L. and organizer of the United Textile Workers, in speaking before a meeting of the North Carolina Federation of Labor, said:

The great majority of the workers and organizers for the Communistic National Textile Workers Union never worked in a mill and know nothing of actual conditions, but are highly educated, theoretical reformers and Communists, just out of Harvard, Smith and Vassar and other high-brow Northern colleges and universities. Many of their organizers were hired from private detective agencies and all of them are in the work for the money they can get out of it."

Most of the citizens of Gastonia, N. C., and many in other sections of the South have hoped that Fred Erwin Beal would never be caught and would have been satisfied if he had remained in Russia or in hiding.

He has, however, returned to the United States and been caught in Massachusetts and we understand that the Governor of Massachusetts is seriously considering refusing to honor extradition papers from North Carolina upon the grounds that Beal did not have a fair trial.

The people of North Carolina have a high regard for justice and if the Governor of Massachusetts dares to hold that Beal was not given nor could receive a fair trial in North Carolina, he will be treading upon dangerous grounds.

The capture of Fred Erwin Beal was not regarded as a matter of great importance but an insult by the Governor of Massachusetts will not be soon forgotten.

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Mill News Items

WINCHESTER, VA.—A new power house will be constructed at the Winchester Woolen Mill, Inc., which will represent a cost of approximately \$30,000.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Secretary of State W. P. Blackwell has issued a charter to the Excel Hosiery Mills of Union, S. C., capitalized at \$25,000. Officials of the mill were listed as H. M. Arthur, president; W. M. Bradburn, vice-president, and B. P. Klugh, secretary and treasurer.

DECATUR, TENN.—Stockholders of the Decatur Hosiery Mill, Inc., elected J. W. Lillard, W. B. Dake, R. S. Henley, W. A. Pulens and George C. McKenzie as directors.

Mr. Dake was elected president and Mr. Henley secretary-treasurer.

Macon, Ga.—A great deal of the cotton being raised in Georgia is being spent by trucks direct to the mill centers. Farmers state they desire to save the warehouse charges of \$1 per bale.

It is cheaper to send eight or ten bales of cotton to the Thomaston Mills at Thomaston, Ga., or even up to Dalton, Ga., than to ship to a nearby warehouse, a planter of Houston County stated.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS, MISS.—The Crystal Springs Shirt Corporation, the initial factory to operate in Mississippi under the balancing program of Governor Hugh White, has had a splendid record of having doubled its operating personnel since last year, good wages are being paid, and the success attained by this garment manufacturing plant has been very gratifying.

Linwood, Ga.—With C. M. Guest & Sons of Anderson, S. C., and Greensboro, N. C., in charge of the construction and renovation work, 195 dwellings in the village of the Union Division of the Exposition Cotton Mills of Atlanta, Ga., have been reconditioned. The homes formerly belonged to the Union Division of the Consolidated Textile Corporation, the village and mills having recently been purchased by the Atlanta concern. The mills have been closed approximately 30 months.

One hundred and fifty workmen were put on the job rebuilding the village and putting these homes into excellent condition for occupancy by the operatives of these mills which are scheduled to be put back into operations at an early date.

The work of reconditioning these dwellings represented a cost of approximately \$300 per house, or a total of approximately \$60,000, for the entire program. This work has been practically completed.

The mill-owned property includes a commissary, school, recreation building and several other structures in addition to the mill building, the office building, and the dwellings for the operatives.

When the mill operated on two shifts on the payroll, there were 350 operatives regularly employed.

Mill News Items

Montgomery, Ala.—A new cotton weaving plant is reported to be planned for Montgomery in 1938. When completed, the mill will employ from 200 to 300 workers for full operations.

RED Springs, N. C.—Red Springs Weaving Company, with authorized capital of 1,000 shares, no par, and subscribed stock of three shares, has received a charter from the Secretary of State to deal in textiles, real estate and construction business. The incorporators are C. W. Tillett, H. B. Campbell and B. I. Boyle, all of Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.—The dyeing department of the Charlottesville Woolen Mills is being expanded, the power house at the mill is being enlarged and additional facilities will be installed, including a 220 horsepower high pressure water tube boiler unit furnished by the Combustion Engineering Company of New York. These mills are engaged in the manufacture of uniform cloths, using 2,520 spindles and a battery of 52 looms.

FIELDALE, VA.—All operations of hosiery manufacture of Marshall Field & Co., manufacturing division, will be conducted under one roof as of March 1st. A new building has been erected at Fieldale, and new dyeing and finishing equipment has been installed, together with the newest type of boarding machines. Marshall Field & Co. have disposed of all their low gauge machinery and henceforth will manufacture 42 and 45-gauge hosiery only. The mill equipment will be divided equally between these two gauges. It is believed that bringing all the details of hosiery manufacture under one roof will facilitate the service offered to customers of Marshall Field & Co., manufacturing division.

CLIFTON FORGE, VA.—The Nalven & Son's local unit, narrow fabric manufacturers, has put into operations 55 additional looms.

The company has constructed an addition to the ribbon unit it operates in Cliftondale Park, near here, in which these additional looms have been installed. This work has been completed and the looms put into operations with approximately 200 additional operatives added to the payroll.

It was stated that this enlargement program of the local unit increases the floor space to 25,000 square feet, and the number of looms to more than 100.

It was reported here recently that when the new unit was put into operations here, one of the units of the Nalven & Son in New York would be closed. It was likewise reported here that the company may concentrate all of its operations here in time.

Frank DiRienz, secretary of the company, is superintendent of the unit.

The local unit is engaged in the manufacture of ribbons for lamp shades, skirt bindings, millinery, and for other use. It has been in operations at Cliftondale Park for approximately one year.

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Reg. U. S. P. O.

Rare Chinese Textiles To Be Shown At Golden Gate Exposition in 1939

San Francisco.—The history of Chinese textiles, illustrating the early loom, dye and embroidery technics, will be told at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition in one of the most comprehensive displays of Oriental fabrics ever shown.

This textile exhibit will be one of the features of Chinatown, a \$1,200,-000 replica of an ancient Chinese walled city. Here in the native shops rugs, rare silk hangings, brocades, velvets, tapestries and embroideries will be displayed to the visitors. Craftsmen from the interior of China, who have never seen modern looms, will employ their primitive methods of weaving. Certain of the embroidery technics to be shown can be found only in the more remote regions of China today, due to the fact that the textile centers, such as Peiping, Tientsin and Canton, have felt the Western influence and gifted young maidens are no longer willing to go blind over seed stitches.

The story of China's contribution to the development of textiles will be told in an exhibit that will cover the history of fabrics from the earliest time to the present day. A tall pagoda rising in the middle of a quaint Chinese garden will furnish the unusual setting for this exhibit, which will attempt to show how the Chinese achieved sericulture and the brocade loom; originated the twill weave, the satin weave, and other weaves; devised the Peking stitch, the Peking knot stitch, and other embroidery stitches.

The exhibit will explain the origin of silk culture in China about 3,500 years ago and the beginning of tailored clothing about that time. Both brocades and silk tapestry probably came into existence during the Han Dynasty (206 B. C.—22 A. D.) Woolen twill, damask tapestry, plain silk cloth (rip weave), figured gauze, monochrome damasks, and pile carpet are also attributed to this period.

Fabrics of this display will be divided into three main classifications—imperial palace pieces, temple pieces and miscellaneous textiles. Among the important exhibits promised are several well-known pieces from the William Edward Colby collection, which is said to be the largest private collection in the United States.

Included in the Colby exhibit is a magnificent Imperial Throne curtain,

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WANT POSITION as overhauler or machinery erector in card room, Permanent job if possible. Long experience, Sober, Willing to go anywhere. Good references. Address "Overhauler," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Second Hand for 20,000 spindle mill who has had plenty experience carding and spinning waste and coarse cotton yarns. Outline full account of experience when answering. Mill runs full time—straight salary. Address "Second Hand," care Textile Bulletin.

SERVICES DESIRED of capable textile mill cost man. In answering furnish in detail account of experience and type system used, also salary expected. Address "Cost Man," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Master Mechanic in North Carolina or South Carolina. Qualified for any textile plant. Can come for personal interview. Address "H. L.," care Textile Bulletin. BARRETT
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WANTED—Overseer of Weaving and Assistant Superintendent by small mill making osnaburgs, single and double filling ducks. Applicant must be man with practical experience and not over 40 years of age. Give references and full particulars, salary, desired in letter of application. Address Box X. Y. Z., care Textile Bulletin.

A TRAINED, EXPERIENCED, yet thoroughly practical, Plant Engineer desires an opening with a Southern Industrial Plant. Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1911. Address "C. D. L.," care Textile Bulletin.

POSITION WANTED by young man 34 years of age as superintendent of a small weaving mill or overseer of large weave room. I. C. S. course, 15 years experience on plain and fancy, colored and grey. Address "Experience," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Textile graduate with several years' experience installing point system incentives in Southern mills. Give full details regarding education, experience, personal description and present salary. Include references and recent photo. Address "P. S.," care Textile Bulletin.

which measures 21 feet wide and 16 feet high. Of yellow satin brocade, it bears the nine-dragon pattern, a design reserved for the emperor only. Never again can the world create another brocade like this one from the Ch'ien Lung period—not unless millions of gifted subjects bow once more to a monarch with unlimited resources.

The rare k'o szu or silk tapestry will be represented by some marvelous examples—specimens which emperors would have treasured. This type of weave is exclusively Chinese, and the art of making the finer type is gone. Among the satin hangings will be one with a rich plum-black color. A particularly fine velvet palace carpet of a deep, cool green will also be shown. Such pieces as these, many of them dating back to the Ming Dynasty, answer critics who regard all things Chinese as necessarily having vivid colors.

Make Plans for Texas Cotton Meeting

Waco, Tex.—Added emphasis will be given the movement to better the grade of Texas-grown cotton, at the annual convention of the Texas Cotton Association, to be held in Dallas, March 17th-18th, that city having been selected at a meeting of the directors of the association, held recently at Houston.

For a number of years the association has made a better grade of Texas cotton one of its major objectives. Efforts of the organization have borne abundant fruit, the necessity for production of a higher grade of cotton being generally recognized throughout Texas.

Speakers for the yearly convention will be chosen by President A. M. Grayson, of Dallas, and L. T. Murray, secretary and general manager, Waco

Saco-Lowell Votes Regular Dividends

Biddeford, Me.—Saco-Lowell Co. declared regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents on A and B preferred and convertible stock and a 25-cent dividend on common stock to shareholders on record February 1st, payable February 15th.

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Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

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Abbott Machine Co. Acme Steel Co. Akron Belting Co. Akron Belting Co. Aliis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. American Blower Corp. American Casablancas Corp. American Casablancas Corp. American Moistening Co. American Paper Tube Co. Armotong Cork Products Co. Armotong Cork Products Co. Ashworth Bros.	-	-к-
Acme Steel Co.		Keever Starch CoFront Cover
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.		-L-
American Blower Corp.		
American Cyanamid & Chemical	Corp. 9	Laurel Soap Mfg. Co., Inc
American Moistening Co		Duttien & Co., C. Branch
American Paper Tube Co.		-M-
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.		
Ashworth Bros.		McLeod, Inc., Wm. ———————————————————————————————————
-b-		Merrow Machine Co., The10
Bahnson Co. Baily, Joshua L. & Co. Bancroft Belting Co. Barber-Colman Co. Bismark Hotel		-N-
Bancroft Belting Co.	20	
Barber-Colman Co.		National Ring Traveler Co. 17
Bismark Hotel		Neisler Mills Co., Inc.
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Brookmire, Inc.	23	Noone, Wm. R. & Co.
Brown, D. P. & Co.	_	Norlander Machine Co.
Bismark Hotel Bond Co., Chas. Borne, Scrymser Co. Brooknire, Inc. Brown, David Co. Brown, D. P. & Co. Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W.		Norma-Honmann Bearings Corp 12
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		Old Dominion Box Co., Inc. 27
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Charlotte Chemical Laboratories	s, Inc. 12	_P_
Chelsea Hotel	23	
Clba Co., Inc.	7	Parks-Cramer Co.
Charlotte Leatner Beiting Co. Chelsea Hotel Ciba Co., Inc. Clark Publishing Co. Clinton Co. Crownfor & Knowles Loom Wo	10	Parks-Cramer Co. Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc. Provident Life & Accident Ins. Co.
Crompton & Knowles Loom Wo	rks	
Crompton & Knowles Loom Wo Curran & Barry Cutler Co., Roger W.		—R—
		Rhoads, J. E. & Sons R. I. Tool Co. Rice Dobby Chain Co. Roy, B. S. & Son Co.
-D-		Rice Dobby Chain Co.
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	10	Roy, B. S. & Son Co10
Dary Ring Traveler Co. Daughtry Sheet Metal Co. Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc. Denison Mfg. Co. DeWitt Hotels	20	
Denison Mfg. Co.		-8-
Denison Mfg. Co. DeWitt Hotels Dickson & Co., R. S. Dillard Paper Co. Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co. Doherty Florida Hotels Drake Corp. Draper Corporation Dronsfield Bros. Dunkel & Co., Paul R. Dunning & Boschert Press Co. DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	21	Saco-Lowell Shops
Dillard Paper Co.	21	Schachner Belting Co
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co		Seydel Chemical Co
Drake Corp.		Seydel-Woolley & Co.
Draper Corporation		Signode Steel Strapping Co
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Duront de Nemours, E. I. & Co.		Solvay Sales Corp
Eaton, Paul B, Emmons Loom Harness Co. Engineering Sales Co. Enka, American		Saco-Lowell Shops Safety Belt-Lacer Co. Schachner Belting Co. Seydel Chemical Co. Seydel-Woolley & Co. Signode Steel Strapping Co. Signode Steel Strapping Co. Signode Steel Strapping Co. Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. Solvol Corp. Solvay Sales Corp. Sonoco Products Southern Ry.
Eaton, Paul B,		Southern Ry. Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. Staley Sales Corp. Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
Emmons Loom Harness Co		Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
Enka, American		
-F-		Stevens I P & Co. Inc.
		Sterling Ring Traveler Co. Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc. Swan-Finch Oil Co.
Foster Machine Co. Benjamin Franklin Hotel Franklin Machine Co. Franklin Process Co.		_T_
Franklin Machine Co.	23	
Franklin Process Co.		Terrell Machine Co.
-G-		Terrell Machine Co
Garland Mfg. Co. General Coal Co. General Dyestuff Corp. General Electric Co. General Electric Vapor Lamp C Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Grasselli Chemical Co., The Greenville Belting Co. Gulf Refining Co.		Textile-Finishing Machinery Co Textile Shop, The
General Coal Co.	_	reactile shop, rie
General Electric Co.		-U-
General Electric Vapor Lamp C	·o	US Bobbin & Shuttle Co
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co		U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co. U. S. Ring Traveler Co. Universal Winding Co.
Greenville Belting Co.	_	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.
Gulf Refining Co.		Chirtina trinaing Cor assessment
		v
H & B American Machine Co		Veeder-Root, IncBack Cove
Harding & Heal	21	Veeder-Root, Inc. Back Cove Victor Ring Traveler Co. I Viscose Co. I Vogel, Joseph A. Co.
Hart Products Corp.	11	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.
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Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.		Wellington, Sears Co.
Hyatt Bearing Div. of G. M. C.		Whitin Machine Works
-J-		Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Jackson Lumber Co.		Windle & Co., J. H.
Jackson Lumber Co. Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc. Johnson, Chas. B.		WAK, Inc. Wallerstein Corp. Wellington, Sears Co. Whitin Machine Works. Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. Williams, I. B. & Sons Windle & Co., J. H. Wolf, Jacques & Co. Wytheville Woolen Mills
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New Cotton Uses Noted in Report

Washington. — The principal new cotton product developed by the Agriculture Department during the past year is a bag in which Cuban raw sugar may be shipped, it is pointed out in the annual report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in discussing the bureau's efforts to find new uses for cotton and cotton cloth.

Similar cotton bags for Hawaiian raw sugar are being used in experimental shipments. Specifications were developed for a number of cotton fabrics, such as cotton bagging which will withstand a high-density compression without the necessity for patching the baled cotton, a shade cloth for nursery stock, a fabric for soil fixation, a gas-tight fabric for use in the fumigation of tobacco beds and a fabric for shading seedbeds.

Textile Leaders Plan To Make Trip To Europe

Charlotte, N. C.—A number of textile leaders in this section are planning to go on a tour of European textile centers, including four days at the Leipzig Trade Fair, it was learned recently.

Dr. E. W. K. Schwarz of New York, who brought a number of German textile manufacturers to Charlotte to visit textile plants a few years ago, is conducting the tour of European plants for American industrialists.

The group will sail from New York February 26th, and will visit Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, Nuremberg, Munich, Milan, Heidelberg, Duesseldorf, and Paris, returning to New York April 15th.

Donald Comer Invites F. D. R. to Visit School

Washington, D. C.—Donald Comer, Sylacauga, Ala., mill operator, invited President Roosevelt to dedicate the \$155,000 B. B. Comer Memorial School at Sylacauga on the President's next trip to Warm Springs, Ga.

Comer, who had lunch with the President, said the Chief Executive hoped to accept but could not promise definitely.

The school was built with public works and mill funds and was named after the mill owner's late father, one-time Governor and Senator.

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Chicago Atlanta

New Orleans

San Francisco

Domestic

Export

MERCHANDISING

Joshua L. Baily & Co.

10-12 Thomas St.

New York

For Fast Action
use
USE
William Junes and was name as high when the father at the state of the s

one-time Governor and Senator

Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Demand for gray cotton goods quieted down last week but prices remained strong. Sales for the week fell below production but this caused no concern as in the previous week virtually an entire month's output was disposed of.

Combed goods continued to sell in encouraging volume. Prices on other types of fine goods were also marked up as sales continued to increase.

Estimates are that the volume in slub yarn broadcloths during the past two weeks reached 50,000 pieces. Surveys reveal that most mills have no February goods, and that some mills are sold through March. The latter are not interested in quoting for April, it is suggested. Most of the business was booked at three-quarters and at seveneighths, it is observed. The nominal market for spot is considered at 11 cents, with nearby contract at 11 to 10%.

Fair business reported placed in osnaburgs for February-March, in 40-inch, 3.50 yard, at 5 cents; 40-inch, 7-ounce, 3.50 yard, at 5 cents; 40-inch, 7-ounce, at 7 cents; 40-inch, 2.05 yard, at 73%; inquiry for 36-inch, 2.85 yard. Talk indicates more bag business considered pending.

Reports of business in 40-inch, 3.25 yard sheetings for February-March at 6 cents; reports of 37-inch, 48 squares, 4.00 yard, sold at 5½, net, which many consider as the market for standard makes.

Demand for finished cotton goods was consistent. Mills quoted new season prices on outing flannels at levels somewhat below those quoted a year ago. Lower prices were also named on all-wool blankets. Jobbers and retail buyers purchased fair amounts of domestic goods. Demand for work clothing was a trifle better. Other staple-colored goods were in spotty demand.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	33/4
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	37/8
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	43/4
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	65/8
Tickings, 8-ounce	151/2
Denims, 28-in.	11
Brown sheetings, standard	93/4
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	53/8
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	63/8
Staple ginghams	10

J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Improvement continued in the sales cotton yarn market last week. More manufacturers came in for yarn, both combed and carded, which they ordered for delivery through the next three to four months. Much of the covering was confined to shipments through the next two to four weeks. Spinners showed sufficient interest to accept commitments into the early weeks of the second quarter of the year, though some time ago there were more among them who were not interested in selling that far ahead.

In weaving numbers of carded grade a fair demand has been apparent with bulk of interest in the coarser counts. Sales of 20s two-ply have been closed at 201/2c for ordinary and up for the so-called plush qualities; in 30s ply there is little demand and spinners ask from 251/2c to 27c depending on the grade. Carpet yarns of the accepted type breaking five pounds have been held at 17c this week but sales have been very small.

Mercerizers have been doing better because of the lisle hose demand but this has not reached its expected volume, much sampling and getting out of new numbers in the trade now taking place. Most full-fashioned mills have included lisle in the spring lists and orders for these are expected to increase from now on. If so it will help mercerizers not only by the sale of the finest and most expensive yarns but also because processors will be able to use their supplementary equipment like gassing machines because the new yarns require much processing to be suitable for the stockings wanted.

Combed yarn spinners are optimistic over the possibilities of the promotion of lisle full-fashioned hosiery for sport wear. This movement has been getting a tremendous amount of publicity recently and many combed spinners anticipate considerable business from this source.

	Southern Single Skeins	Two-Ply Plush Grade
. 88	171/2	128 191/2
10s	18	16s21
128	181/2	208 211/2
148	19	30s 261/2
20s	20	
26s	23	B 1 W
30s	25	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply
368	28	0-
40s	30	88
		108 19
		128 191/2
	Southern Single Warps	14820
		16s 201/2
_10s	18	208 211/4
128		
148	19	Carpet Yarns
16s	191/2	oarpet rarns
20s	20	Tinged, 8-lb., 8s, 3 and
26s	23	4-ply 16
30s		Colored strips, 8s, 3 and
40s		4-ply 18
		White carpets, 8s, 3 and
		4-ply 171/6
	Southern Two-Ply Chain	* 217
	Warps	Part Waste Insulated Yarns
88	18	
108		8s, 1-ply141/6
128	19 72	8s. 2. 3 and 4-ply 19
168		10s, 2, 3and 4-ply 15½ 12s, 2-ply 16 20s, 2-ply 19½
20s		12s. 2-ply 16
248		20s. 2-ply 1916
26s		16s, 2-ply 18
30s	0.4	30s, 2-ply24
36s		000, 2 04,
40s		
408	30	Southern Frame Cones
	Southern Two-Ply Skeins	88 17
		108 171/2
88	18	128 18
10s	181/4	148 181/2
12s	19	168 19
148	1916	208 20
168	191/2	228 21
20s	21	248 22
26s		268 23
30s		28s 24

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Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

PACOLET MFG. CO., NEW HOLLAND, GA.

Master Mechanic Gives Banquet To Thirty-six Employees in Honor of Year's Service Without a Lost Time Accident

On Friday night, January 7th, the engine room of Pacolet Manufacturing Company was the scene of a happy, triumphant group who had looked forward and worked faithfully for the promised treat—a banquet for a year's service without a lost time accident.

H. H. Grier, master mechanic, has 36 employees in his department, and "Safety First" is a precaution he urges continuously and with wonderful results, as this fine record proves.

Naturally, work in the shops is always more or less dangerous, but with proper thought and precaution, Mr. Grier urged that bad accidents could be avoided. Blue lights were burned continuously in the shops to remind the workers to "Think Safety." In every possible way they were made conscious that "Safety First" meant health and happiness. For 36 men to work in a shop a whole year with no lost time accident is certainly an unusual feat.

Superintendent M. G. Stone was so impressed by this record that he decided something must be done about it, in addition to the banquet given by Mr. Grier. So he had the following engraved on a handsome plaque to be hung in the engine room:

Certificate of Appreciation
Awarded to
H. H. Grier
in Recognition of
Outstanding Supervision
in Guiding his Department

Through 12 Consecutive Months
Without a Lost Time
Accident

M. C. STONE

Jan. 7, 1938

Pacolet Mfg. Co.



Front Row, Sitting—H. C. Bone, C. W. Wilson, J. W. Brownlow, G. W. Maness, Fred Shirley, J. E. Masters, Will Sargent, Roland Pass, I. J. Souther, R. E. Bone, Guy Wilson, Frank Colbert, Pat King, Virgil Williamson, Marvin Wood, Superintendent Stone, Dr. John Yarborough, H. M. Jackson, C. J. DeWitt, and Mr. Wood.

Standing—A. B. Godfrey, Bill Smith, O. A. Fitzgerald, W. N. Buffington, H. H. Grier (the host), J. A. Tilley, Lythle Crouch, H. G. Whitmire, Mark Wallace, C. A. Kytle, W. M. Hulsey, M. W. Head.

The banquet consisted of oyster stew and accessories, coffee, etc. As a total surprise, Mrs. Grier contributed a huge pound cake, topped with icing and candied cherries.

Miss Gould, a teacher, assisted Mrs. Grier in serving. Kiser Morehead, one of the colored shop employees, helped to prepare the feast, directed by Mrs. Grier.

Notable Guests

Dr. John Yarborough, presiding elder N. E. Ga. District, and Methodist Church of Gainesville, delivered an address.

C. J. Dewitt, of Liberty Life Insurance Company of Spartanburg, and Mr. Wood, of the same company, Atlanta, both made addresses appropriate to the occasion.

Superintendent M. C. Stone also added much to the interest of the occasion by complimenting Mr. Grier and the shop force. Altogether it was a great evening and "a grand time was had by all."

Mr. Grier has promised another banquet terminating another year without a lost time accident, and it is a safe bet that "the boys" will put it over if possible.

Those employed in this department, also a few guests, are as follows and as shown in picture:

Not shown in picture were seven colored men who had a table all their own in a corner of the engine room: Alvin Wells, Lodis Williams, Mance Thompson, A. D. Williams, John Thompson, Frank Roper and Kiser Moorehead. These boys did their part, too, in making the year's record.

Mr. Grier came to the Pacolet Manufacturing Company February 6, 1917, and has never lost a minute on account of an accident.

BATESBURG, S. C.

Martel Mills

This mill is on short time and everybody is getting fat except Superintendent C. E. McAlister, who says that is the only thing he ever tried to do and did not accomplish.

T. L. Shepherd, overseer carding, is getting so fat it is serious. He's only eating two meals a day and that just aids digestion and makes him fatten faster.

B. G. Payton, overseer spinning, was so afraid he'd lose his youthful figure he went on a diet of buttermilk almost exclusively.

J. C. Butler, overseer weaving, is hoping to reduce while on double duty-looking after the clothroom in addition to the weave room, while J. C. Alford, overseer the clothroom, is in the hospital recovering from the removal of his appendix.

The grounds about the mill are delghtfully clean and in season a carpet of green grass makes everything even more attractive.

Though the mill has been running only three or four days a week, there is no grumbling and growling, and taken altogether, the people here are mighty fine and friendly. It is a pleasure to stop here.

C. T. Duffie, in charge of second shift weaving, is a new subscriber whom we are proud to introduce to our big family of readers.

WHERE IS BUSINESS GOING in 1938?

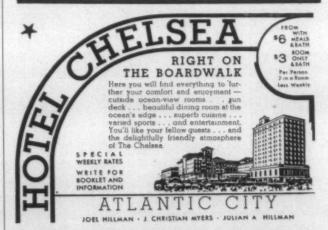
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Murchison's Report To Senate Committee

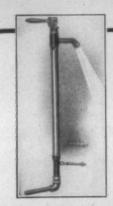
(Continued from Page 8)

plish them. The danger of lodging vast discretionary powers in the hands of central administrative or quasijudicial agencies has been amply demonstrated.

The industry's fear of the growing bureaucratic control is well justified. The expansion of that method of regulation cannot be accomplished without a corresponding loss of judicial proceedure as it has been traditionally practiced in the United States. It is one thing to have clearly defined wage and hour standards enforceable through the courts and quite another matter to have loosely stated wage and hour policies administered according to the discretionary dicta of a Labor Standards Board or a National Labor Relations Board. We are daily realizing more fully that during the past few years we have devoted too much time to formulation of ideals and objectives, and too little to practical means of attaining those objectives.

Many of the evils of our competitive system could be overcome by the voluntary efforts of industry were cooperative action possible under our anti-trust laws. Regulatory policy should take this possibility into account. So far as the cotton textile industry is concerned it has the will and the unity of thought prerequisite to putting and keeping its own house in complete order from the point of view both of industry policy and national policy. But any concerted effort on the part of the industry itself to implement these desires would immediately come under the cloud of uncertain legality.

Industry cannot be stripped of its traditional rights and privileges without likewise stripping it of its responsibilities. If we are to preserve as a living progressive entity the American system of free enterprise, we must adopt a national program predicated not upon the diminishing responsibility of business, but upon a continually expanding responsibility.



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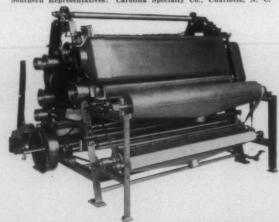
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